BEFORE THE 1 POLLUTION CONTROL HEARINGS BOARD 2 STATE OF WASHINGTON 3 IN THE MATTER OF CASCADE CULVERT, INC., 4 PCHB No. 82-188 Appellant, 5 FINAL FINDINGS OF FACT, ٧. 6 CONCLUSIONS OF LAW PUGET SOUND AIR POLLUTION AND ORDER 7 CONTROL AGENCY, 8 Respondent. 9

This matter, the appeal from the issuance of a \$250 civil penalty for the alleged violation of Section 3.03(b) of respondent's Regulation I, came before the Pollution Control Hearings Board, Gayle Rothrock, Chairman, Lawrence J. Faulk (presiding) and David Akana, Board members, at a formal neuring in Lacey on January 11, 1983.

Respondent was represented by its attorney, Keith D. McGoffin, appellant Cascade Culvert, Inc., was represented by Pobert Showalter, Production Manager. The proceedings were electronically recorded.

Having heard the testimony, having examined the exhibits and

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having considered the contentions of the parties, the Board makes these FINDINGS OF FACT

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Pursuant to RCW 43.21D.260, respondent has filed with the Board a certified copy of its Pegulation 1 and amendments thereto, which are noticed.

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On September 27, 1982, at about 11:09 a.m., respondent's inspector noticed a white plume rising from appellant's plant located at 6525 - 188th Street N E., Arlington, Washington, in Snohomish County. The wind direction was primarily from a western direction. The sky was generally overcast. The inspector positioned himself south of the plant at a distance of about 600 feet to observe the plume. The inspector recorded opacities ranging from 30 percent to 40 percent for ten consecutive minutes. The inspector then visited appellant's plant and explained Regulation I, Section 9.03(b)(2) to Mr. Joe Freelove, Plant Manager

The source of the plume, the inspector issued Notice of Violation No. 18795 at 11 42 a.m., on September 27, 1982. On October 20, 1982, respondent sent to appollant by certified mail a Notice and Order of Civil Penalty No. 5657 of \$250 for the alleged violation of Section 9.03(b) of respondent's Pegulation I. The Notice and Order of Civil Penalty is the subject of the appeal.

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Section 9.03(b) of respondent's Regulation I makes it unlawful for any person to cause or allow the emission of any air contaminant for a period or periods aggregating more than three minutes in any one nour which is:

(1) Darker in shade than that described as No. 1 (20% density) on the Ringelmann Chart, as published by the United States Bureau of Mines; or (2) Of such opacity as to obscure an observer's view to a degree equal to or greater than does smoke described in Supsection 9.03(b)(1).

Section 9.03(e) provides that "this section shall not apply when the presence of uncombined water is the only reason for the failure of the emission to meet the requirements of this section."

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Any Conclusion of Law which should be deemed a Finding of Fact is hereby adopted as such.

From these Findings the Board enters these CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

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The Clean Air Act through Regulation I provides that opacity which obscures an observer's view to a degree equal to or greater than 20% density is prohibited. Respondent established that this was the case on September 27, 1982. Appellant asserts that the emissions seen were mostly water. Even if this were true, the emissions are not excused under Section 9.03(e) since that section applies to uncombined water.

Appellant did not follow the 9.16 procedure of Regulation I for start-ups and therefore the provision does not apply. Appellant was convinced that the emissions caused no harm, and therefore, no violation occurred. The statute and Regulations, however, do not require evidence of actual harm. The Board concludes that appellant violated Section 9.03(b)(2) on September 17, 1082, as alleged. Accordingly, Civil Penalty (No. 5657) was properly assessed.

II

appellant has a record of one previous violation of Regulation I, the penalty for which was waived by respondent. The instant penalty is reasonable in amount. But given appellant's record and its efforts to find a solution to its emissions, one-half of the penalty should be suspended.

1. Emissions exceeding any of the limits established by this Regulation as a direct result of start-ups, periodic shutdown, or unavoidable and unforeseeable failure or breakdown, or unavoidable and unforeseeable upset or preakdown of process equipment or control apparatus, shall not be deemed in violation provided the following requirements are

- (1) The owner or operator of such process or equipment shall immediately notify the Agency of such occurrence, together with the pertinent facts relating thereto regarding nature of problem as well as time, date, duration and anticipated influence on emissions from the source.
- (2) The owner or operator shall upon the request of the Control Officer, submit a full report including the known causes and the preventive measures to be taken to minimize or climinate a re-occurrence.

(Emphasis added.)

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1 III 2 Any Finding of Fact which should be deemed a Conclusion of Law is hereby adopted as such. 3 From these Conclusions the Board enters this 4 ORDLR 5 6 Order and Notice of Civil Penalty No. 5657 for \$750 issued to Cascade Culvert, Inc., in violation of respondent's Regulation I is 7 8 hereby affirmed provided, however, that \$125 of the amount is suspended on condition that appellant not violate any provision of 9 Regulation I for a period of one year from the entry date of this 10 order. 11 DONE at Lacey, Washington, this Vital day of January, 1983. 12 POLLUTION CONTROL HEARINGS BOARD 13 14 15 16 17 See Concurrence & Dissent GAYLE ROTHROCK, Chairman 18 19 20 AKANA, Lawyer Member 21

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POTHROCK, Member, Concurring and Dissenting in part I conduit with the findings, conclusions and order except for the suspension of any portion of the penalty. I would affilm respondent's action and the \$250 covil penalty. lΰ $\mathbb{D}_{\mathbb{C}^{2}}$ 2.3 ַל'<u>.</u>

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